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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]
 SUBJECT: Aluminum Plant in TURINSET - Sverdlovsk Oblast
 FROM: [REDACTED]
 EVALUATION: [REDACTED]
 INCL: [REDACTED]

WDSS - INTELLIGENCE REPORT

I.O. NO.

25X1C

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DATE OF REPORT: [REDACTED]
 SOURCE: [REDACTED]

SUMMARY OR SIG RECSR:

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The part of the plant now in operation is designated "1st series". By 1958 the plant is scheduled to have 5 series. This expansion is based on a power plant completed in 1947. Labor force is about 800 workmen. Occasionally 1,000 bars of aluminum measuring 200 x 120 x 70 mm are produced within 24 hours. Two sources reported approximately 130 furnaces. Inclosure contained detailed sketch.

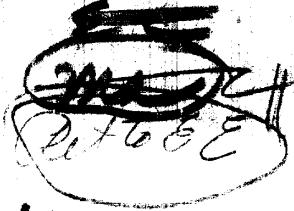
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EVALUATE



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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]
PAGENO. [REDACTED]Aluminum Plant in TURINSKI, Sverdlovsk Oblast

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1. Location

The Aluminum Plant is located approximately 1.2 miles west of TURINSKI ($50^{\circ}14'$ East/ $59^{\circ}46'$ North), south of the TURINSKI-KARPLINSK RR line. A reservoir approximately 3 miles long and 100-170 ft. wide is south of the plant.

2. Plant History

Stackstacks and buildings were marked with the figure 1946. The part of the plant at present in operation was designated "1st Series". By the beginning of 1953 the plant was scheduled to have 3 series. This large expansion was based on the new power station, the building of which had been completed in 1947. All additional buildings were to be constructed to the east and south of the plant where clearance work had started at the end of 1947. A new bridge was built across the reservoir in connection with the plant expansion project. At the same time it was learned from Soviets that the power station located at the storage dam was completed.

3. Plant installations

Only information regarding the "aluminum workshop" could be collected. This workshop is 920 ft. long and 260 ft. wide. It is partitioned into four equal parts. Since October 1947 all furnaces were in operation.

Equipment:

There were 176 smelting furnaces covering 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. surface area each. The entire conveyance was performed by two traveling crabs running on two longitudinal overhead rails. The number of sand moulds was about 200. The aluminum slugs are 800 x 200 x 150 mm.

Labor force:

Work is done in four shifts of 6 hours each. 88 skilled workers and about 50 auxiliary workmen are employed in each shift.

Production:

12 smelting furnaces of 0.82 cubic meters each were discharged per shift. The daily output amounted to about 102 tons of aluminum.

4. Shipments:

aluminum slugs were shipped by rail to SVERDLOVSK.

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Ergonomics Act, 50 U.S.C. 31

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The coal supply arrived from the KARFIISK area. It was of inferior quality and mixed with slate.

5. Power Stations

- (a) The old power station, built in 1943, was located in the plant area and had 2 turbines. Part of the power station was a boiler house where 10 to 12 boilers were installed. They were fueled with coal dust. One boiler was 39 ft. long and 10 ft. in diameter. The boiler house moreover was equipped with a coal mill and a mechanical coal conveyor system. Coal consumption amounted to 10 carloads per shift (totaling an estimated 600 tons).
- (b) The new power station, completed in 1947, had 24 boilers. Details regarding the other installations are not known.

6. Power Consumption

In the old power station meters occasionally read 3,000 to 3,500 kws.

7. Other Observations

- (a) Production was suspended two days per month due to power shortage.
- (b) It was announced on bill boards in TULINSKI that the town would increase to the size of LENINGRAD by 1958.
- (c) Southeast of the plant there was a small copper mine and nearby a small weather station which could be identified by its windmill wheel and a precipitation gauge.

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II.

1. Location

The aluminum plant was located somewhat outside TULINSKI towards KARFIISK.

2. New Constructions

- (a) A wooden bridge was built across the reservoir located south of the plant.
- (b) Additional buildings of the aluminum plant were built close to the east of the plant and in the northern part of the plant on the other side of the TULINSKI-KARFIISK RR line.
- (c) A large power station at the storage dam of the reservoir. In November 1947 a large explosion flame was seen shooting out of the power station. After that no more electric power was generated.

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- (c) New construction of so-called cooling towers in the northwestern corner of the plant.

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III.

1. Location

Between TURINSK and KARPINSK. A reservoir was in the south; a RR line passed in the north.

2. The aluminum workshop had more than 200 smelting furnaces measuring ~~13 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 ft.~~ ^{13' 6" x 6' 6" x 4 ft.} A single joint/hole served two smelting furnaces. After a furnace had been in operation for 6 months the electrolytic lining was renewed. This operation required about 3 weeks. 50% of the smelting furnaces were in operation, the remaining furnaces were being charged anew or repaired.

In these workshops work was done in 4 shifts 6 hours each. About 200 workmen were employed in each shift.

3. An old and a new power station was in the northern part of the plant. About 6 cooling towers were in the northwestern part of the plant and a group of buildings connected by conveyor belts was in the southern part of the plant. A RR track led from these buildings to a so-called gravel pit at a distance of about 1,600 ft.

25X1A
IV.

1. Location

West of TURINSK one mile from the outskirts of the town. TURINSK is at the SEROV-KARPINSK RR line.

2. Designation of the Plant

The plant was designated by the Soviets "elektrolysewerk" (electrolytic plant) or "Bastrol".

3. Labor Force

About 300 Soviet workmen.

4. Layout of the Plant

See sketch 1 and legend to sketch.

5. Other observations

In October 1947 an explosion occurred in the power station next to the reservoir. The damage was considerable, since most of the

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furnaces cooled off due to the interruption of the power supply. In June 1948 approx. 100 furnaces resumed operation.

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1. A new power station was built in the plant. It had not yet resumed operation in May 1948. At that time 12 of a total of 21 steam turbines had been installed. The new power station had two very high smoke stacks.
2. In the eastern and northern part of the plant extensive new buildings were constructed. The machinery provided for these new plant sections originated from the combined aluminum works, LAUTA plant near HOCHSWEILER, Soviet Zone of Germany.
3. Bauxite was used as raw material (reddish brown color). Bauxite shipments arrived by rail from direction of VOLKSBACH (60°08' East/59°57' North). Moreover no shipments of a white powder which source designated as soda came to the plant and bauxite and soda were ground carefully and mixed by a compressed air installation.
4. Coal was supplied by the VOLC Ruhla coal mines. It was a very hard coal type mined in an open cast pit. The coal trains comprised about 40 to 50 cars of 80 to 90 tons each.

RR

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VI.

1. TOWN SITE

The town of Tsch. Sht consisted of two parts, Old and New Tsch. Sht. New Tsch. Sht was a rectangular workers' settlement. Tsch. Sht was located in a pine woods. Its summer climate lasted only 3 months. The Soviets called the town the aluminum center of the Northern Urals.

In 1941 its population was about 20,000. By 1948 it increased to 120,000. Extensive deportation of local Germans who were the main part of the population, contributes largely to this increase.

2. Designation

The Soviet designation was "Aluminum-Ural-Plant".

3. Plant History

Construction of the plant started in 1941. In 1948/1949 the plant is scheduled to be built by means of dismantled parts of the German aluminum plant in LAUTA. At the beginning of 1948 the first shipments of dismantled material arrived.

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4. Plant Installations

The plant consisted mainly of the following installations:

- (a) Electrolytic workshop with 120 smelting furnaces and 4 overhead traveling cranes of 20 tons each.
- (b) Bathe shop and forge for plant requirements.
- (c) Old power station
- (d) New power station. The construction was allegedly completed. The chimneys were smoking.

5. Labor Force

In August 1948 approximately 4,000 Soviets worked in three shifts. Only in the electrolytic workshop work was done in four shifts.

6. Production

The production rate was variable. Occasionally 1,000 bars of aluminum measuring 200x120x70 mm were loaded within 24 hours.

VII.

1. Location

West of ICHINSK. There was a reservoir to the south and a R. line to the north.

2. The plant consisted mainly of the electrolytic workshop, two power stations, a mixing plant and some annex buildings as well as 8 cooling towers, 3 of which had been completed in July 1948.

Large construction projects were under way north of the plant on the other side of the R. line. German dismantled material was unloaded there. In the southeastern corner of the plant there was a factory for the production of slag concrete used for plant construction purposes.

South of the plant a new reservoir was laid. It was approximately 3 miles long (from east to west), its width ranging from 1,000 to 1,700 ft. At the eastern end of the reservoir was a storage dam approximately 50 ft. high. A power station was built at that dam as well as a pump station which provided the aluminum plant with water. Nearly south of the plant a bridge crossed the reservoir to the south. This bridge at first was built as a pontoon bridge. It was reconstructed as a steel construction bridge by an engineer battalion. Soviets said that a R. track would be laid on

C

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this bridge. This new line would lead to a freight station to be newly established south of the reservoir, however no indications of this project were observed.

3. 184 smelting furnaces, each 16.5 x 10 x 8 ft., were established in the electrolytic workshop. The daily output of one furnace amounted to approximately 1.25 tons. However this does not indicate a general view, since some furnaces were shut down periodically.

It was observed that bauxite, cryolite and lime or soda was processed.

4. The total labor force amounted to approximately 5,000 to 7,000 Soviets working in three shifts. In the electrolytic workshop 700 workmen worked in four shifts.

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VIII.

1.

5 power stations were observed. 2 in the aluminum plant, 1 at the storage dam and 2 at the western outskirts of TUMINSKI at the km station. One of the last mentioned power stations was not yet completed. In 1947, 40 smelting furnaces were in operation in the plant.

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2.

Daily output was 100 tons of aluminum. It was scheduled by extensive new constructions, to increase this output to 400 tons.

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3.

The pontoon bridge across the reservoir was reconstructed as a steel construction bridge. A narrow gauge rail track was being laid on this bridge.

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4.

The coal consumption of the old power station, which was equipped with 5 turbines, amounted to 42 tons per shift. There was light current 220 V, for machine tools 380 V and during smelting operations 10,000 to 20,000 A.

In TUMINSKI a new power station was built near the old power station at the km line.

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5.

Total labor force was approximately 2,000 to 3,000 Soviets. A production schedule of 400 tons daily was indicated as a final objective. 8 construction sites of 500x130 ft. each were to the east close to the plant.

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A building site covering an area of 1,600 x 1,600 ft. was being surveyed north of the plant on the other side of the RH line. A similar building project was under way at the northern outskirts of TURINOGA in a general northeastern direction from the aluminum plant.

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80 smelting furnaces [REDACTED] 16 being repaired. Daily output 95 tons.

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7.

36 smelting furnaces in operation. Daily output 30 to 40 tons.

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8.

Amount of outgoing shipments of aluminum bars was most variable. It was between 40 and 200 tons daily.

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9.

160 smelting furnaces were in operation. Daily output was 180 tons.

10. The plant, reservoir, new constructions and power stations were confirmed by additional 10 Pws. The Pws knew VOLCHANAA, KAPRI SA and to some extent KMOV.

Note: The attached sketch No. 2 and the 1e end of this sketch is a composite of all the sketches drawn up by the Pws.

KAPRINSK is the designation of the RH station of the locality of USOLNY. This could be ascertained from a local RH time-table.

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REPORT NO.

PAGE NO.

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Legend to Annex 1

- 1 New construction sites, allegedly the so-called 5th series. A new construction of 260x650 ft. can be observed.
- 2 Settlement area
- 3 Small new construction
- 4 Cooling tower
- 5 Freight station building
- 6 2 cement basins, probably clarifying plant
- 7 Freight station, about 10 to 12 tracks
- 8 Locomotive sheds
- 9 Coal unloading point
- 10 Large coal dump, about 1,000 tons
- 11 Head frame
- 12 New power station
- 13 New smokestack construction
- 14 Extension bulding of the power station
- 15 Pump station with 3-4 pumps
- 16 3 completed cooling towers
- 17 3 cooling towers, equipment not yet installed.
- 18 2 projected cooling towers
- 19 Administration buildings
- 20 Laboratory
- 21 Warehouse for storing a certain white powder which looked as though it were soda. 3 silo-shaped towers, about 60 ft. high and 13 ft in diameter, rose above the building. The white powder was transported to this warehouse in wheel-barrows from 41.
- 22 Distribution switchboard
- 23 Production of anodes
- 24 Two-story office building
- 25 Turning section for factory requirements
- 26 New construction, allegedly a forge building
- 27 Iron foundry for plant requirements
- 28 Joinery and welding shop
- 29 Repair of motor cars
- 30 Aluminum smelting workshop, 650 x 270 ft; 200 electric smelting furnaces lined up in four batteries of 50 each
- 31 Transformer station
- 32 Storage silo for raw material
- 33 Mechanical workshop for plant requirements
- 34 New construction, use unknown
- 35 "Soda workshop". Coarse, unrefined products arrive by rail from the quarry (31). Daily about 4 carloads of 80 tons each.
- 36 Washing plant for the material mentioned in 35. 4-5 drums 40-50 ft. long and 10 ft. in diameter. Nearly a drying installation.
- 37 "Bauxite workshop". Washing plant
- 38 Grinding rollers crushing the material coming from 37 to fine powder.
- 39 Use unknown. 6 furnaces were observed.
- 40 Workshop with 2 furnaces. White powder is transported through pipe lines from 38 to this place.
- 41 Shed. End of the conveyor belt starting at 36 and passing 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.
- 42 Dilapidated old building
- 43 Small building, use unknown
- 44 Building site for annex buildings

C

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- 45 Old power station
 46 Water basin
 47 Unknown buildings
 48 Slag concrete factory
 49 Allegedly a coal mill. It could not be established whether this mill might not be located at the northern outskirts of the plant.
 50 Area with various wooden sheds for storing dismantled German material.
 51 So-called quarry. No lime was known west of the quarry.

Legend to Annex 2

- A New TURINSKI
- B Old TURINSKI
- C Small copper mine
- D Colchose
- 1 Area for new constructions
- 2 Aluminum plant (estimates of plant area ranging between 1,150x 1,300 ft. and 2,300 x 2,600 ft.)
- 3 So-called gravel pit
- 4 Water pipes
- 5 Pump station
- 6 Power station
- 7 Storage dam
- 8 Reservoir
- 9 Brickle
- 10 PW camp
- 11 PW camp
- 12 KASPINSAK station
- 13 New construction of a power station
- 14 Small power station for the supply of the town of TURINSKI
- 15 Plant for building material
- 16 TURINSKI PW station
- 17 Brick factory
- 18 PW camp
- 19 Plant for iron constructions
- 20 Industrial plant, tile etc for manufacturing parts for new constructions
- 21 Old TURINSKI station

C. #. [REDACTED]

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BIG NO. [REDACTED]
MIG NO. [REDACTED]
REPORT NO. [REDACTED] DATE 12 APR 1958
SUBJECT - Aluminum Plant in TURINSKI, Sverdlovsk Oblast.
FROM: [REDACTED] 25X1A
EVALUATION: [REDACTED] DATE 17 APR 1958
INCL. [REDACTED] SOURCE [REDACTED] 25X1A

SUMMARY & BODY REPORT

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The part of the plant now in operation is designated "1st series". By 1958 the plant is scheduled to have 6 series. This expansion is based on a power plant completed in 1947. Labor force is about 800 workmen. Occasionally 1,000 bars of aluminum measuring 200 x 120 x 70 mm are produced within 24 hours. Two sources reported approximately 130 furnaces. Enclosure contains detailed sketch.

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NOTE: 1
From CIO, 10 May 1958, re: visit and reporting of Mr. COMINT ELEMENTS
Bukhara, Mr. B. M. G. CIO, and Mr. O. K. Krasilnikov, to Trans-
CCS COMINT, regarding the resolution of the case

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REPORT

SUBJECT

FROM:

EVALUATION

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Aluminum Plant in TURINSK, Sverdlovsk Oblast

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LINCOLN APR 405 REFERENCES

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SUMMARY ORIGIN REPORT

CONTROLLING DISTRIBUTION

The part of the plant now in operation is designated "1st series". By 1958 the plant is scheduled to have 5 series. This expansion is based on a power plant completed in 1947. Labor force is about 800 workmen. Occasionally 1,000 bars of aluminum measuring 200 x 120 x 70 mm are produced within 24 hours. Two sources reported approximately 130 furnaces. Enclosure contained detailed sketch.

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Aluminum Plant in TURINSKI, Sverdlovsk Oblast1. Location

The Aluminum Plant is located approximately 2.5 miles west of TURINSKI (50°14' East/59°46' North), south of the TURINSKI-KARLINSK RR line. A reservoir approximately 3 miles long and 100-170 ft. wide is south of the plant.

2. Plant History

Sockestacks and buildings were added with the figure 1946 the part of the plant at present in operation was designated "1st Series". By the beginning of 1947 the plant was scheduled to have 6 series. This large expansion was based on the new power station, the building of which had been completed in 1947. All additional buildings were to be constructed to the east and south of the plant where clearing work had started at the end of 1947. A new bridge was built across the reservoir in connection with the plant expansion project. At the same time it was learned from Soviets that the power station located at the storage dam was completed.

3. Plant installations

Only information regarding the "aluminum workshop" could be collected. This workshop is 900 ft. long and 480 ft. wide. It is partitioned into four equal parts. Since October 1947 all three sections are operating.

Raw material:

There were 1700 cu. cu. meters covering in a 111 ft. surface area each. The entire coverage was surrounded by the brick lining established on two longitudinal reinforced walls. The volume of sand between them was about 100 cu. meters although there was no sand.

Work force:

One is made up four shifts of 8 hours each. 85 skilled workers in a group. 1000 laborers who are employed in each shift.

Equipment:

In aluminum furnaces of 0.82 cubic meters each were distributed per shift. The total quantity amounted to about 302 tons of aluminum.

4. Production:

The aluminum furnaces were supplied by rail to Soviet Union.

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The coal supply arrived from the KALININ area. It was of inferior quality and mixed with slate.

5. Power Stations

- (a) The old power station, built in 1943, was located in the plant area and had 2 turbines. Part of the power station was a boiler house where 10 to 12 boilers were installed. They were fueled with coal dust. One boiler was 36 ft. long and 10 ft. in diameter. The boiler house moreover was equipped with a coal mill and a mechanical coal conveying system. Coal consumption amounted to 10 carloads per shift (totalling an estimated 600 tons).
- (b) The new power station, completed in 1947, had 24 boilers. Details regarding the other installations are not known.

6. Power Consumption

In the old power station meters occasionally read 3,000 to 3,500 kws.

7. Other Observations

- (a) Production was suspended two days per month due to power shortage.
- (b) It was announced on bill boards in ALMATI that the town would increase to the size of LENINGRAD by 1958.
- (c) Southeast of the plant there was a small copper mine and nearby a small weather station which could be identified by its windmill wheel and a precipitation gauge.

1. Location

The aluminum plant was located somewhat outside the town boundaries ALMATI.

2. New Constructions

- (a) A wooden bridge was built across the reservoir fronting south of the plant.
- (b) Additional buildings of the aluminum plant were built close to the east of the plant and in the northern part of the plant on the other side of the Terek-Alakaray River line.
- (c) A lifting cover station at the stone cause of the reservoir. In November 1947 a large explosion took place when shooting out of the power station. After that no more electric power was generated.

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- (c) New construction of so-called cooling towers in the north-western corner of the plant.

III.

1. Location:

Between TURINSK and KARPINSK. A reservoir was in the south; a rail line passed in the north.

2. The aluminum workshop had more than 200 smelting furnaces measuring $13 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ ft. A single jointyhole served two smelting furnaces. After a furnace had been in operation for 6 months the electrolytic lining was renewed. This operation required about 3 weeks. 50% of the smelting furnaces were in operation, the remaining furnaces were being charged anew or repaired.

In these workshops work was done in 4 shifts 8 hours each. About 200 workmen were employed in each shift.

3. An old and a new power station was in the northern part of the plant. About 6 cooling towers were in the northwestern part of the plant and a group of buildings connected by conveyor belts was in the southern part of the plant. A rail track led from these buildings site a so-called gravel pit at a distance of about 1,500 ft.

IV.

1. Location:

West of TURINSK one mile from the outskirts of the town. TURINSK is at the SEROV-KARPINSK rail line.

2. Designation of the Plant:

The plant was designated by the Soviets "Electrolysewerk" (Electrolytic plant), or "Electrol".

3. Labor Force:

About 300 Soviet workers.

4. Layout of the Plant:

See sketch 1 and 10 era to sketch.

5. Other Observations:

In October 1947 an explosion occurred in the power station. [REDACTED] was a cause of an explosion, since most of the

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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]
PAGE NO. [REDACTED]

furnaces cooled off due to the interruption of the power supply. In June 1946 approx. 100 furnaces resumed operation.

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1. A new power station was built in the plant. It has not yet reached operation in c. 1946. At present 12 of a total of 21 steam turbines had been installed. The new power station had two very large coke stocks.
2. In the eastern and northern part of the plant extensive new buildings were constructed. The machinery imported from the reoccupied sections originated from the so-called aluminum works, KALUB plant near NOVOSIBIRSK, Soviet zone of Germany.
3. Bauxite was used as raw material (reddish brown color). Raw shipments arrived by rail from direction of VOLGOGRAD (last/Sept 1947 arrival). Moreover raw shipments of a white powder which source designated as soda came to the plant and bauxite and soda were ground carefully and mixed by a compressed air installation.
4. Coal was supplied by the VORO KOM coal mines. It was a very young hard coal type mined in an open cast pit. The coal trains comprised about 40 to 50 cars of 50 to 60 tons each.

5.

1. TU: L.S.U.

The town of TIRASPOL consists of two parts, Old and New Tiraspol. New Tiraspol was a modern class workers' settlement. Tiraspol was located in a lime valley. Its soil is calcareous and only 3 months. The miners called the town the aluminum center of the Southern Urals.

In 1941 its population was about 30,000. By 1946 it increased to 180,000. Intensive deportation of local Germans who were the main part of the population, contributed largely to this increase.

2. Desination

The Soviet designation was "Aluminium-und Metall".

3. Plant History

Construction of the plant started in 1941. In 1946/1947 the plant is scheduled to be completed by means of dismantled parts of the German aluminum plant in KALUB. At the beginning of 1946 the first shipments of dismantled material arrived.

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4. Plant installations

The plant consisted mainly of the following installations:

- (a) Electrolytic workshop with 120 smelting furnaces and 4 overhead traveling cranes of 20 tons each.
- (b) Wash shop and forge for plant requirements.
- (c) Old power station
- (d) New power station. The construction was allegedly completed. The chimneys were smoking.

5. Labor force

In August 1948 approximately 4,000 Soviets worked in three shifts. Only in the electrolytic workshop work was done in four shifts.

6. Production

The production rate was variable. Occasionally 1,000 bars of aluminum measuring 200x13x70 mm were loaded within 24 hours.

VIA.

25X1A

7. Location

West of Ichinsk. There was a reservoir to the south and a line to the north.

2. The plant consisted mainly of the electrolytic workshop, two power stations, a wash plant and some other buildings as well as 8 cooling towers, 3 of which had been completed July 1948.

Large construction projects were under way north of the plant on the other side of the "A" line. German dismantled material was unloaded there. In the southeastern corner of the plant there was a factory for the production of clay concrete used for plant construction purposes.

South of the plant a new reservoir was laid. It was approximately 3 miles long (from east to west), its width ranging from 1,000 to 1,700 ft. At the eastern end of the reservoir was a storage dam approximately 50 ft. high. A power station was built at that dam as well as a pump station which provided the aluminum plant with water. Nearly south of the plant a bridge crossed the reservoir to the south. This bridge at first was built as a pontoon bridge. It was reconstructed as a steel construction bridge by an engineer battalion. Soviets said that a M track would be laid on

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this bridge. This bridge would lead to a freight station to be newly established south of the reservoir, however no indications of this project were observed.

3. 184 smelting furnaces, each 16.8 x 10 x 8 ft., were established in the electrolytic workshop. The daily output of one furnace amounted to approximately 1.25 tons. However this does not indicate a general view, since some furnaces were shut down periodically.

It was observed that bauxite, cryolite and lime or soda was processed.

4. The total labor force amounted to approximately 6,000 to 7,000 Soviets working in three shifts. In the electrolytic workshop 700 workmen worked in four shifts.

III. Additional interrogations of RWS

1. [REDACTED]

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5 power stations were observed. 2 in the aluminum plant; 1 at the storage camp and 2 at the western outskirts of TULINSKI at the hydro station. One of the last mentioned power stations was not yet completed. In 1947, 40 smelting furnaces were in operation in the plant.

2. [REDACTED]

Daily output was 100 tons of aluminum. It was scheduled by extensive new constructions, to increase this output to 400 tons.

3. [REDACTED]

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The pontoon bridge across the reservoir was reconstructed as a steel construction bridge. A narrow gauge of track was being laid on this bridge.

4. [REDACTED]

The coal consumption of the old power station, which was equipped with 5 turbines, amounted to 42 tons per shift. There was light current 220 V, for machine tools 380 V and during smelting operations 10,000 to 20,000 A.

In TULINSKI a new power station was built near the old power station at the hydro plant.

5. [REDACTED]

Total labor force was approximately 2,000 to 3,000 Soviets. A production schedule of 400 tons daily was indicated as a final objective. 6 construction sites of 800x160 ft. each were to the east close to the plant.

25X1A

25X1A

C No. [REDACTED]

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A building site covering an area of 1,600 x 1,600 ft. was being surveyed north of the plant on the other side of the R.R. line. A similar building project was under way at the northeastern outskirts of TUNISKA in a general northeastern direction from the aluminum plant.

6.

[REDACTED]
80 smelting furnaces [REDACTED] 16 being repaired, Daily output 90 tons.

7.

[REDACTED]
36 smelting furnaces in operation. Daily output 30 to 40 tons.

8.

[REDACTED]
Amount of outgoing shipments of aluminum bars was most variable. It was between 40 and 200 tons daily.

9.

[REDACTED]
100 smelting furnaces were in operation. Daily output was 180 tons.

10.

The plant, reservoir, new constructions and power stations were confirmed by additional 10 P.W.s. The P.W.s knew VOLCHANKA, KALFI SKA and to some extent KARPIKSA.

Note: The attached sketch No. 2 and the 1e end of this sketch is a composite of all the sketches drawn up by the P.W.s.

KARPIKSA is the designation of the air station of the locality of VOLCHANKA. This could be ascertained from a local timetable.

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Legend to Annex 1

- 1 New construction sites, allegedly the so-called 5th series.
A new construction of 260x650 ft. can be observed.
- 2 Settlement area
- 3 Small new construction
- 4 Cooling tower
- 5 Freight station building
- 6 2 cement basins, probably clarifying plant
- 7 Freight station, about 10 to 12 tracks
- 8 Locomotive sheds
- 9 Coal unloading point
- 10 Large coal dump, about 1,000 tons
- 11 Head frame
- 12 New power station
- 13 New smokestack construction
- 14 Extension building of the power station
- 15 Pump station with 3-4 pumps
- 16 3 completed cooling towers
- 17 3 cooling towers, equipment not yet installed.
- 18 2 projected cooling towers
- 19 Administration buildings
- 20 Laboratory
- 21 Warehouse for storing a certain white powder which looked as though it were soda. 3 silo-shaped towers, about 30 ft. high and 13 ft in diameter, rose above the buildings. The white powder was transported to this warehouse in wheelbarrows from 41.
- 22 Distribution switchboard
- 23 Production of anodes
- 24 Two-story office building
- 25 Furnace section for factory requirements
- 26 New construction, allegedly a forge building
- 27 Iron foundry for plant requirements
- 28 Joinery and welding shop
- 29 Repair of motor cars
- 30 Aluminum smelting workshop, 600 x 210 ft; 200 electric smelting furnaces lined up in four batteries of 50 each
- 31 Transfer station
- 32 Store c-silo for raw material
- 33 Mechanical workshop for plant requirements
- 34 New construction, use unknown
- 35 "Coke workshop". Coarse, unrefined products arrive by rail from the quarry (31). Daily about 4 carloads of 60 tons each.
- 36 "Ashing" plant for the material mentioned in 35. 4-5 drums 40-50 ft. long and 10 ft. in diameter. Hearty a cryin installation.
- 37 "Lauxite workshop". Lecin plant
- 38 Grinding rollers crushin the material coming from 37 to fine powder.
- 39 Use unknown. 6 furnaces were observed.
- 40 Workshop with 2 furnaces. White powder is transported thru a pipe in 3's from 3 to this place.
- 41 Used. End of the conveyor belt starting at 30 and passing 33, 37, 38, 39 and 40.
- 42 Dilapidated old building
- 43 Old building, used unknown
- 44 Building site for admin buildings

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- 45 Old power station
 46 Water basin
 47 Unknown buildings
 48 Slag concrete factory
 49 Allegedly a coal mill. It could not be established whether this mill might not be located at the northern outskirts of the plant.
 50 Area with various wooden sheds for storing dismantled German material.
 51 So-called quarry. A lime kiln was known west of the quarry.

Legend to Annex 2

- A New Pribinsk
- B Old Pribinsk
- C Small copper mine
- D Melchrose
- 1 Area for new constructions
- 2 Aluminum plant (estimates of plant area ranging between 1,150x 1,300 ft. and 2,300 x 2,600 ft.)
- 3 So-called gravel pit
- 4 Water pipes
- 5 Pump station
- 6 Power station
- 7 Storage tank
- 8 Reservoir
- 9 Lime kiln
- 10 Pribinsk camp
- 11 Pribinsk camp
- 12 New Pribinsk fire station
- 13 New construction of a power station
- 14 Small power station for the supply of the town of Pribinsk
- 15 Plant for building material
- 16 Pribinsk fire station
- 17 Brick factory
- 18 Pribinsk
- 19 Plant for iron constructions
- 20 Industrial plant, fire cell, for manufacturing asbestos fiber constructions
- 21 Old Pribinsk fire station